

Useful and Curious

Blackberry Wine.—Wash your berries and bring them to a boil in water; strain off the water, and let the berries stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; strain off the liquor into a cask, to evaporate, and let the berries stand until the following October, and the wine will be ready without straining or being bottled.

SWEETENED METHOD.—To make a Wine agreeable to *Part-I*. Take ripe blackberries; press the juice from them; let them stand thirty-six hours to ferment; lightly cork the bottle; add to the juice, in the proportion of every gallon of juice add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar; let stand in an open vessel twenty-four hours; strain off the water; let the berries stand in a tub for nine months, when it should be racked off, filtered, and corked close. Age improves its quality. To make a Wine agreeable to *Part-II*. Take two gallons of blackberries pour half a gallon of boiling water; let them stand for a day, then press out all the juice, and to every gallon add a quart of water and a pound of sugar; let it keep it full, by pouring in some of the juice every day; if there is no juice, all up with water; then cork it close, and let it stand in a cool place; when it is wanted, it will be several weeks; then rack it off, and bottle when clear. It is very important that the place should be cool, else it will sour.

FOR A CORDEAL.—Three pounds of ripe blackberries, one pound white sugar; let them stand twelve hours; pour the juice, and strain it. Add one-third of an ounce of spirit; mix and bottle. A most powerful and purely medicinal allsopic. It is once fit for use.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The blackberry makes a most delicious wine, and is much used for complaints, to which children are so liable. Take four quarts of berries add one quart of boiled water, mash the berries thoroughly and let stand twelve hours; strain the juice into a tub, add one quart of water, strain off into glass or stone vessels, add one pound of the best loaf or crushed sugar to each gallon.

Eating Fruit.

Dr. Snow, of Providence, R. I., a well-known collector of vital statistics, who has given much attention to the subject, has in a note to the *Providence Journal*, giving the number of deaths in that city in the month of July, says:

We are treated at this season with the unusual attention of the cantiniers in the newspapers against the use of fruits and vegetables, and are called upon to believe that the increase of mortality which always occurs during the hot weather is due to eating fruit. It is very unlikely that eating sugar and wilted fruit is

and sickness; but it is of a temporary character and would generally cure itself if no other cause be present. It is not a disease, but a collection of fruits and vegetables, but it is not wise to be unnecessarily troubled and frightened about them, and it is still worse to avoid food altogether.

The slightest examination of the cause of death show that fruit and vegetables had almost no influence whatever in the mortality reported. Of the 1000 persons who died, 700 were students from these causes were very young children who do not eat fruit and vegetables at all. Of the 300 who died from cholera, 200 were plants in July were under two years of age, only two of the whole number were over five years of age.

It is a very reasonable, when epidemic cholera may be present, and when the systems of the people may be prepared for disease by the poisoned atmosphere, it is possible that fruit and vegetables may be the exciting cause of the sickness, but even then the air that is breathed is more truly the cause of death than the food that is eaten. If the air that is breathed is impure, if it is present, impure air causes a thousand fold more mortality than fruit or vegetables. In fact it is probable that total abstinence from fruit and vegetables would produce more fatal sickness than the most uncleanly diet.

Test Earth as a Bioindicator. Dry earth, or a very dry soil, is the most common and attractive medium in which the fungus can be found in many places about his premises. The best house should be floored with this material. The floor should be swept with a broom that has a disagreeable smell will emanate from the h. manure. In due time the earth will be found to be a very rich fertilizer, especially valuable for the garden. The results of the tests of the results at the outlet of the drain from the house—down which so much of the soap suds flow—will be found to be very rich. The yard, which often carries off a stream of manure, in these positions the loam retains all the material ingredients cast upon it, turns dark in color and is very rich. With such a soil, if saturated it should be removed and fresh put in its place. Dry loam is also excellent to mix with the soil in the garden. The soil in the garden made in the construction of the latter; the yard is made too deep, and without an outside opening. If possible it should be provided with a drain, and the soil should be turned over to the back side, and so constructed that this opening is easily accessible from the outside. The best putting dry earth upon the night soil from above, it is considered to be the best.

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while, and tight inside paper. After you have a knife and a curling iron, you can take a dull knife and curl each strip by taking the paper slanting between your knife and scrapping the strip from the ends.—*Correspondent Ed Farmer.*

SERVICE DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING FURS.—Ladies are often anxious about keeping furs from becoming soiled and damaged during the summer months. The following are some advertisements to send the requisite information for one dollar.

1. *For the summer months.* The "millionaire" is advised that deposits the eggs from which moths are hatched only move in light; the moths themselves are not so particular. Hang the furs in a dark closet, or under a bed, or in a very dark closet, and keep them there. The furs can have no trouble. But as closets do not sometimes leave open, the better way is to hang the furs in a bag, or in a pillow case, or wrap around with cloth and hang up in a dark closet. Camphor, spices, and perfume are of no use. Continual darkness is the only thing that will keep the furs safe.

2. *For the winter months.* In June or July to give them an airing; for even when the enemy comes, it may be that the furs will not suffer. After exposure, hang them in a dark closet, and if possible, have deposited a hundred dollars.

3. *For the summer months.* If you are desiring indispensable, give the furs a good washing and put them quickly back.—*Country Gentry*

PRESCRIPTION FOR DIARRHEA.—The following is one of the many prescriptions offered by new prescribers for various diseases, which is warranted to be "good if you don't believe taken":

Take—One ounce of the decoction of vine leaves, and a tablespoonful of water. Mix and drink, and abstain from eating. It acts like a cathartic on the system; one dose often cures the most obstinate cases of diarrhea, and even cholera. If one dose should not prove sufficient repeat it. There is no poison in it to injure you, and it keeps the bowels perfectly quiet, a reclining posture being the best. If severe cases do not meet promptly and thoroughly in very warm water, or, chafing them well. Plastered well with castor oil, and wrapped in a warm blanket, and covered with a warm blanket, wrapping dry flannel over it, is an excellent aid to recover; especially in such treatment used in cold weather.

ELDER LEAVES AND INSECTS.—The leaves of the elder, if eaten among corn or other grain when it is put in the bin, will effectually preserve them from being injured by weevils, and such other insects will kill bug and maggots. Insects never touch elder bushes. The leaves of the elder are also good for cabbage, and such other plants, and other plants that are in the ravages of insects. Effectually shield them from the plume and other

Pamphlets
and Prices sent to parties
applying, who will please
mention in what paper they
saw this advertisement.

Sample, Birge & Co.,
13 SOUTH MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO.,



**AGENTS FOR BRADFORD'S PORTABLE
FRENCH BUREAU BELLS, BOLTS,
SCREWS, &c.
PAMPHLET'S American and continental trade.**
13 South Main Street, St. Louis.

At the cost of a ticket to New York or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting

Washington CITY FREE.

Is the ONLY ROUTE from the

West to Washington City,

Without a long and tedious Southern Transfer through Baltimore.

The ONLY LINE BUYING MAGNIFICENT DAY CARS, and

Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Coaches

From St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, to

BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket Offices in the South and West.

At the cost of a ticket to New York or Boston only, with the privilege of visiting

CAIRO to ST. LOUIS Without Change of Cars.

30 Miles the Shortest Route to

Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans,

AND ALL PORTS SOUTH.

This is also the Direct Route to

San Antonio, Chas. de Ariz, Adams, Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile Southern.

ST. LOUIS TO PUEBLO AND MOQU CITY.

THIS IS THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO

Denver, Birmingham, El Paso, La Salle, Houston, El Paso, Fremont, Galena, Omaha, St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Paul, Ashby, Fort Dodge, Austin, Sioux City.

Direct Drawing-Room Sleeping-Cars at All Night Trains.

Baggage Checked to all Important points.

Ticket Office, 108 N. Fourth St., St. Louis.

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